

国防科技大学

2007 年湖南省大学数学竞赛选拔赛试卷

参考解答

一、1. 解: 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2n-1}{n}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2n+1}{n}}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x} dx + 0 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$

2. 解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a+2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 4a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

代入得 $3(a-2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + (2+a-a^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$, 则 $2+a-a^2=0, a \neq 2$, 则 $a=-1$.

3. $I = \oint_{\Sigma} (x+1)^3 dy dz + (y+1)^3 dz dx + (z+1)^3 dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} 3[(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 + (z+1)^2] dv,$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (z+1)^2 dv = \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv + \frac{4}{3} \pi abc, \quad D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2},$$

所以, $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dv = \int_{-c}^c z^2 dz \iint_D d\sigma = \int_{-c}^c \pi ab z^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right) dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3,$

由对称性, 知 $I = \frac{4}{5} \pi abc(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 4\pi abc.$

二、1. 证: 依题意, 存在正常数 M_0, M_3 , 使得对于一切 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 恒有:

$$|f(x)| \leq M_0, \quad |f'''(x)| \leq M_3.$$

由泰勒公式

$$f(x+1) = f(x) + f'(x) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x) + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\xi), \quad \text{其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x+1 \text{ 之间,}$$

$$f(x-1) = f(x) - f'(x) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(x) - \frac{1}{3!} f'''(\eta), \quad \text{其中 } \eta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } x-1 \text{ 之间.}$$

上述两式相加, 整理得

$$f''(x) = f(x+1) - 2f(x) + f(x-1) - \frac{1}{6} [f'''(\xi) - f'''(\eta)],$$

所以, $|f''(x)| \leq |f(x+1)| + 2|f(x)| + |f(x-1)| + \frac{1}{6}[|f'''(\xi)| + |f'''(\eta)|] \leq 4M_0 + \frac{M_3}{3}$.

再由两式相减, 整理得

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x+1) - f(x-1)] - \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\xi) + f'''(\eta)],$$

所以, $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}[|f(x+1)| + |f(x-1)|] + \frac{1}{6}[|f'''(\xi)| + |f'''(\eta)|] \leq M_0 + \frac{M_3}{3}$.

综上所述, 函数 $f'(x)$ 和 $f''(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内有界.

2. 证: 作辅助函数 $F(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2$, 则 $F'(x) = 2f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt = 2g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内

单调减少. 因为, $F'(0) = 0$, 则当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $F'(x) \geq F'(0) = 0$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $F'(x) \leq F'(0) = 0$.

所以, $F(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, 0]$ 内单调增加, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调减少, 所以 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取最大值,

从而, 对于任意 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 恒有 $F(x) \leq F(0) = 0$, 但 $F(x) \geq 0$, 所以, $F(x) \equiv 0$. 于

是, $\int_0^x f(t) dt \equiv 0$, 所以, $f(x) \equiv 0$.

三、解: $a_n = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^x} dx \stackrel{t=-x}{=} -\int_1^{-1} \frac{t^{2n}}{1+e^{-t}} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+e^{-x}} dx$,

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} \left(\frac{1}{1+e^x} + \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^{2n} dx = \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

记 $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$, $-1 \leq x < 1$, 则 $S'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$,

$S(0) = 0$, 于是 $S(x) = \arctan x$, 所以, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

四、解: $\oint_{L(t)} f(x^2+y^2) \sqrt{x^2+y^2} ds = tf(t^2) \oint_{L(t)} ds = 2\pi t^2 f(t^2)$,

$$\oiint_{S(t)} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dS = t^2 \iint_{S \text{ 上半球面}} dS + \iint_{S \text{ 底面}} (x^2+y^2) dS = 2\pi t^4 + \frac{\pi}{2} t^4 = \frac{5\pi}{2} t^4,$$

$$\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2+y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr,$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega(t)} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^t r r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi t^4,$$

于是, $2\pi t^2 f(t^2) + \frac{5\pi}{2} t^4 = 2\pi \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr + \frac{1}{2} \pi t^4$, 即 $t^2 f(t^2) + t^4 = \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr$,

两边求导, 得 $2t^3 f'(t^2) + 2t f(t^2) + 4t^3 = t f(t^2)$, 令 $u = t^2$, 得 $f'(u) + \frac{1}{2u} f(u) = -2$,

解得 $f(u) = -\frac{4}{3}u + \frac{C}{\sqrt{u}}$, 其中 C 为任意常数.

五、解: 构造拉格朗日辅助函数

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j - \lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 1),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} - \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} = 2[(a_{11} - \lambda)x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n] = 0, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} - \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} = 2[a_{11}x_1 + (a_{12} - \lambda)x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n] = 0, \\ \dots \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} - \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_n} = 2[a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + (a_{1n} - \lambda)x_n] = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

以及

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0, \quad (2)$$

方程组 (1) 有非零解 $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ 的充分必要条件是 λ 为 \mathbf{A} 的特征值. 设 $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ 为

(1) 的非零解, 将它代入方程 (1), 各方程分别乘上 $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n$, 然后相加, 并代入

约束条件 (2) 得 $f(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n) = \lambda$.

所以, 二次型函数在单位球面上的最大值与最小值只能是矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征值. 于是, 所求最大值与最小值分别是矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的最大与最小特征值.

六、解: 由 $\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix},$

令 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, 则 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

对应的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 令 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$\mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & \frac{1}{2^n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \frac{2}{2^n} & -2 + \frac{2}{2^n} \\ 3 - \frac{3}{2^n} & -2 + \frac{3}{2^n} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + \frac{3}{2^n} & 3 - \frac{2}{2^n} \\ -2 + \frac{2}{2^n} & 3 - \frac{3}{2^n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 + \frac{4}{2^n} \\ -5 + \frac{6}{2^n} \end{bmatrix},$$

则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = -5$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = -5$.

七、证：(1) 先将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$ 两列交换，这相当于右乘初等分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ ，再将第

一列乘 (-1) ，这相当于右乘初等分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix}$ ，最后将第二列乘 \mathbf{B} 加到第一列，这

相当于右乘初等分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix}$ ，即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \\ -\mathbf{BE} + \mathbf{EB} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix},$$

两边同取行列式，得

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -\mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{vmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E}|.$$

(2) 已知 $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{AB}$ 可逆，由可逆的充要条件， $|\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{AB}| \neq 0$ ，即 $|\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E}| \neq 0$ 。由 (1) 知，

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E}|,$$

从而有

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{BA} - \mathbf{E}|,$$

又

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix},$$

两边取行列式, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix},$$

由于 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{E}| \neq 0$, 故 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 又 $\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A} \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{BA} - \mathbf{E}| = |\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{BA}| \neq 0, \text{ 从而 } \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{BA} \text{ 也可逆.}$$

八、解:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, |x| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq -|x| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} - 2|x|, & |x| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2} - 2|y|, & |y| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } |x| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 时, } f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 2|x|}, & |x| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq y \leq -|x| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ 0, & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(4) D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y),$$

$$EX = 0 = EY, D(X) = EX^2 = \frac{1}{12} = D(Y),$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - EX \cdot EY = 0,$$

$$\therefore D(X+Y) = 2 \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

九、解: (1)

$$\begin{cases} X_i = \mu_1 + \varepsilon_{1i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_1, \\ \varepsilon_{1i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}, \dots, \varepsilon_{1n_1} \text{ 相互独立,}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_i = \mu_2 + \varepsilon_{2i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_2, \\ \varepsilon_{2i} \sim N(0, \sigma^2), \end{cases} \text{ 且 } \varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}, \dots, \varepsilon_{2n_2} \text{ 相互独立,}$$

所以 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n_1} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$, $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{n_2} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$. 似然函数

$$L(\mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(X_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \prod_{i=1}^{n_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(Y_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right)^{n_1+n_2} (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n_1+n_2}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \mu_2)^2 \right]}$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu_1} \triangleq 0 \\ \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu_2} \triangleq 0, \\ \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} \triangleq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \hat{\mu}_1 = \bar{X}, \hat{\mu}_2 = \bar{Y}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (X_i - \mu_1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (Y_i - \mu_2)^2}{n_1 + n_2} = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2}.$$

(2) 由于 $E\hat{\mu}_i = \mu_i, i=1,2, E\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{n_1+n_2-2}{n_1+n_2}\sigma^2$, 故 $\hat{\mu}_i$ 是 μ_i 的无偏估计 ($i=1,2$), 而 $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 是

σ^2 的有偏估计.

(3) 检验统计量

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}, S_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2},$$

拒绝域为 $|T| \geq t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$.